

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION**

SPIN MASTER LTD., a Canadian corporation  
and SPIN MASTER, INC., a Delaware  
corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE PARTNERSHIPS AND  
UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS  
IDENTIFIED ON SCHEDULE “A”,

Defendants.

Case No. 23-cv-00144

**Judge Sharon Johnson Coleman**

**Magistrate Judge Susan E. Cox**

**PLAINTIFF’S MEMORANDUM ESTABLISHING THAT JOINDER IS PROPER**

Pursuant to Order [21], Plaintiffs Spin Master Ltd. and Spin Master, Inc. (collectively, “Spin Master” or “Plaintiffs”) submit the following memorandum establishing that joinder is proper.

**INTRODUCTION**

This action has been filed by Spin Master to combat e-commerce store operators who trade upon Spin Master’s reputation and goodwill by offering for sale and/or selling unauthorized and unlicensed products using infringing and counterfeit versions of Spin Master’s federally registered trademarks, unauthorized copies of Spin Master’s federally registered copyrighted designs, or both (collectively, the “Unauthorized PAW Patrol Products”). As part of a coordinated effort to sell Unauthorized PAW Patrol Products, Defendants operate under the nondescript e-commerce stores listed in Schedule A to the Complaint (“Seller Aliases”) and use templates with common design elements that intentionally omit any contact information or other information for identifying Defendants. [1] at ¶ 30. Defendants take advantage of this anonymity, as well as the mass reach

afforded by the Internet and the cover afforded by international borders, to violate Spin Master’s trademark rights and exploit U.S. consumers. Spin Master faces a “swarm of attacks” on its trademark rights, and “filing individual causes of action against each counterfeiter ignores the form of harm” that Spin Master faces. *Bose Corp. v. P’ships & Unincorporated Ass’ns Identified on Schedule “A”*, 334 F.R.D. 511, 517 (N.D. Ill. 2020). Joinder is proper because Fed. R. Civ. P. 20’s inclusion of the term “occurrence” allows a plaintiff to join, in a single case, the defendants who participate in such unlawful occurrences. *Id.* See also *Oakley, Inc. v. The P’ships & Unincorporated Ass’ns Identified on Schedule “A”*, No. 1:20-cv-05972 (N.D. Ill. Nov. 9, 2020) (unpublished) (Docket No. 27) (“Plaintiff has sufficiently demonstrated that [the asserted claims] arise out of the same occurrence or series of occurrences”).

A January 24, 2020, report titled *Combating Trafficking in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods* prepared by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Strategy, Policy & Plans provides further insight regarding operation of e-commerce stores like Defendants’ Seller Aliases. Exhibit 1 to the Declaration of Justin R. Gaudio (the “Gaudio Dec.”). Specifically, the report found that:

- “Not only can counterfeiters set up their virtual storefronts quickly and easily, but they can also set up new virtual storefronts when their existing storefronts are shut down by either law enforcement or through voluntary initiatives set up by other stakeholders such as market platforms, advertisers, or payment processors.” *Id.* at p. 12.
- “In some cases, counterfeiters hedge against the risk of being caught and their websites taken down from an e-commerce platform by preemptively establishing multiple virtual store-fronts. A key underlying problem here is that on at least some e-commerce platforms, little identifying information is necessary for a counterfeiter to begin selling. In the absence

of full transparency, counterfeiters can quickly and easily move to a new virtual store if their original third-party marketplace is taken down.” *Id.* at p. 22.

- “Platforms generally do not require a seller on a third-party marketplace to identify the underlying business entity, nor to link one seller profile to other profiles owned by that same business, or by related businesses and owners. In addition, the party that appears as the seller on the invoice and the business or profile that appears on the platform to be the seller, may not always be the same. This lack of transparency allows one business to have many different profiles that can appear unrelated. It also allows a business to create and dissolve profiles with greater ease, which can obfuscate the main mechanism that consumers use to judge seller credibility, namely reviews by other buyers.” *Id.* at p. 39.

Well-pleaded allegations in Spin Master’s Complaint establish that Defendants are working in a similar manner and during the same time period to sell Unauthorized PAW Patrol Products, as part of the same “occurrence” of mass harm, *i.e.*, the swarm of all Defendants attacking Spin Master’s federally registered trademarks at once. *Bose Corp.*, 334 F.R.D. at 516. This establishes a logical relationship supporting joinder. Joinder at this stage is consistent with hundreds of factually similar cases<sup>1</sup> and comports with the strongly encouraged policy of “entertaining the broadest possible scope of action consistent with fairness to the parties.” See *United Mine Workers of Am. v. Gibbs*, 383 U.S. 715, 724 (1966); see also *Bose Corp.*, 334 F.R.D.

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<sup>1</sup> Similar cases against multiple e-commerce store seller aliases have been filed across the country for nearly a decade. *See, e.g. Farouk Systems, Inc. v. Eyou Int’l Trading Co., Ltd., et al.*, No. 4:10 CV 2672 (S.D. Tex. Aug. 2, 2010); *The North Face Apparel Corp., et al. v. Fujian Sharing Import & Export Ltd. Co., et al.*, No. 10 CIV 1630 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 16, 2010); *Louis Vuitton Malletier v. aaalvshop.com, et al.*, No. 19-cv-61986 (S.D. Fla. Nov. 21, 2019); *Volvo Car Corporation, et al. v. The Unincorporated Associations Identified in Schedule A*, No. 18-cv-00977 (E.D. Va. Feb. 6, 2019); *CCA and B, LLC v. Douyong toy, et al.*, No. 19-cv-01851 (N.D. Ga. Apr. 25, 2019); *Talavera Hair Products, Inc. v. Taizhou Yunsung Elec. Appliance Co., Ltd., et al.*, No. 18-cv-00823 (S.D. Ca. Apr. 30, 2018), including hundreds of cases in the Southern District of New York and the Southern District of Florida. See Gaudio Dec. at ¶ 3.

at 517 (e-commerce stores offering for sale counterfeit Bose products properly joined); *Oakley, Inc. v. The Partnerships, et al.*, No. 1:20-cv-05972 (N.D. Ill. Nov. 9, 2020) (unpublished) (Docket No. 27) (“Plaintiff has sufficiently demonstrated that [the asserted claims] arise out of the same occurrence or series of occurrences. Therefore, joinder of the ‘Schedule A’ Defendants is proper at this preliminary stage.”); *Weifang Tengyi Jewelry Trading Co. Ltd v. The Partnerships, et al.*, No. 1:18-cv-04651 (N.D. Ill. July 5, 2018) (unpublished) (Docket No. 150) (“[Plaintiff’s] claims against [Defendants] rest in substantial part on the same legal and factual grounds as [Plaintiff’s] claims against the other defendants, including that [Defendants] were involved in a counterfeiting network with the other defendants. Given the nature of [Plaintiff’s] claims, joinder is proper under Civil Rule 20(a)(2).”); *Too Faced Cosmetics, LLC v. Operators of KTKT Store, et al.*, No. 19-cv-07762 (N.D. Ill. Feb. 12, 2020) (Lefkow, J.) (docket entries 22, 27, 30) (finding joinder appropriate in factually similar case after supplemental briefing); *Gold’s Gym Licensing LLC v. Operators of dropshipping fast ship Store, et al.*, No. 19-cv-07446 (N.D. Ill. Jan. 15, 2020) (Lefkow, J.) (docket entries 32, 38, 43) (same); *Otter Products, LLC, et al. v. James Chen, et al.*, No. 16-cv-06807 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 31, 2016) (Shadur, J.) (same). Indeed, cases like this one have proven effective at substantially reducing online counterfeiting and infringement and preventing consumer confusion.

## **I. LEGAL STANDARD**

### **A. Permissive Joinder Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 20(a)**

The Supreme Court has stated that under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, “the impulse is toward entertaining the broadest possible scope of action consistent with fairness to the parties; joinder of claims, parties and remedies is strongly encouraged.” *In re EMC Corp.*, 677 F.3d 1351, 1358 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (quoting *Gibbs*, 383 U.S. at 724). Above all, the Seventh Circuit has noted that the purpose of a liberal Rule 20(a) joinder requirement “is to enable economies in litigation.” *Elmore v. Henderson*, 227 F.3d 1009, 1012 (7th Cir. 2000). Courts have not provided a bright-

line definition for this phrase so that it can continue to be flexible enough to allow effective trial management. *See In re EMC Corp.*, 677 F.3d 1351, 1358 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (citing 7 Charles Alan Wright et al., *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 1653 (3d ed. 2001)).

As to the first prong of Fed. R. Civ. P. 20(a)(2), courts have applied this “transaction or occurrence” requirement using a “case-by-case approach” based on a “flexib[le] . . . standard [that] enables the federal courts to promote judicial economy by permitting all reasonably related claims for relief by or against different parties to be tried in a single proceeding under the provisions of Rule 20.” *In re EMC Corp.*, 677 F.3d at 1358. The Seventh Circuit has not fashioned a definitive standard for determining what constitutes a single transaction or occurrence. *See Bailey v. N. Trust Co.*, 196 F.R.D. 513, 515 (N.D. Ill. 2000) (explaining that “no hard and fast rules have been established” in this context). Similarly, the phrase “transaction or occurrence” is not defined in Rule 20(a); however, courts have looked to the similar “transaction or occurrence” test for compulsory counterclaims in Rule 13(a). *Mosley*, 497 F.2d at 1333; *PTG Nev., LLC v. Doe*, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 83546, at \*7 (N.D. Ill. June 28, 2016).

For the purposes of Rule 13(a), the Supreme Court has stated that “[t]ransaction is a word of flexible meaning. It may comprehend a series of many occurrences, depending not so much upon the immediateness of their connection as upon their logical relationship.” *Moore v. N.Y. Exch.*, 270 U.S. 593, 610 (1926); *see also Burlington N.R. Co. v. Strong*, 907 F.2d 707, 711 (7th Cir. 1990) (applying “logical relationship” test to determine whether the “transaction or occurrence” is the same for purposes of Rule 13(a)). Factors considered by Courts in this District include whether the alleged conduct occurred during the same general time period, involved the same people and similar conduct. *Lozada v. City of Chicago*, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 89231, at \*7 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 30, 2010). The Court has “considerable discretion” and “flexibility” in determining

whether Spin Master has plausibly alleged such a relationship. *UWM Student Ass 'n v. Lovell*, 888 F.3d 854, 863 (7th Cir. 2018). Other Circuits have applied the “logical relationship” test to interpret “same transaction or occurrence” as it appears in Rule 20(a) and found that “all reasonably related claims for relief by or against different parties” can be tried in a single proceeding. *Mosley*, 497 F.2d at 1333. Absolute identity of all events is unnecessary. *Id.*; *see also Alexander v. Fulton County*, 207 F.3d 1303, 1323 (11th Cir. 2000)).

Fed. R. Civ. P. 20 similarly does not define “occurrence” and courts have not considered the meaning of “occurrence” apart from the meaning of “transaction.” *Bose Corp.*, 334 F.R.D. at 516. However, “canons of construction ordinarily suggest that terms connected by a disjunctive ... be given separate meanings,” and the dictionary definitions suggest that “occurrence” is much broader than “transaction.” *Id.* An “occurrence” is defined as something that simply happens or appears, and is not necessarily the product of joint or coordinated action. *Id.* *See also Oakley, Inc. v. The P'ships & Unincorporated Ass'ns Identified on Schedule “A”*, No. 1:20-cv-05972 (N.D. Ill. Nov. 9, 2020) (unpublished) (Docket No. 27) (“Plaintiff has sufficiently demonstrated that [the asserted claims] arise out of the same occurrence or series of occurrences”).

## **II. WELL-PLEADED ALLEGATIONS ESTABLISH JOINDER**

“In assessing whether the requirements of Rule 20(a)(2) are met, courts must accept the factual allegations in a plaintiff's complaint as true.” *Desai v. ADT Sec. Services, Inc.*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 77457, at \*8 (N.D. Ill. July 18, 2011). A court must construe the complaint “in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, accepting as true all well-pleaded facts alleged, and drawing all possible inferences” in favor of the plaintiff. *Tamayo v. Blagojevich*, 526 F.3d 1074, 1081 (7th Cir. 2008) (citing *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)). The plaintiff must only put forth enough “facts to raise a reasonable expectation that discovery will reveal evidence” supporting the plaintiff's allegations. *Brooks v. Ross*, 578 F.3d 574, 581 (7th. Cir. 2009).

Spin Master’s well-pleaded allegations<sup>2</sup> establish that the Seller Aliases are all operating in the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences and, therefore, joinder is proper. Each of the Seller Aliases fit into the following profile: (1) Defendants use nondescript Seller Aliases ([1] at ¶¶ 23-24, 28-30), (2) no credible information regarding Defendants’ physical addresses is provided ([1] at ¶ 24, 28), and (3) Defendants show evidence of market coordination, *i.e.*, using the same advertising and marketing strategies to target consumers while attempting to evade enforcement ([1] at ¶¶ 25-27). In this case, for example, a well-pleaded fact is that the Seller Aliases lack any contact information in the storefronts or product listings and that Defendants engaged in fraudulent conduct when registering the Seller Aliases by providing false, misleading and/or incomplete information to e-commerce platforms. [1] at ¶ 28.

Additional well-pleaded facts include that “Defendants concurrently employ and benefit from substantially similar advertising and marketing strategies” ([1] at ¶ 26) and that the e-commerce stores at the Seller Aliases often share unique identifiers, such as templates with common design elements that intentionally omit any contact information or other information for identifying Defendants or other Seller Aliases they operate or use. [1] at ¶ 30.

Spin Master’s specific factual allegations that Defendants are working in a similar manner and during the same time period to sell Unauthorized PAW Patrol Products, collectively in the same “occurrence of mass harm,” show a logical relationship supporting joinder. *Bose Corp.*, 334 F.R.D. at 516. Even if Defendants are not directly coordinating, Spin Master alleges that Defendants “take advantage of a set of circumstances – the anonymity and mass reach afforded by

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<sup>2</sup> Plaintiff’s allegations are referring to unique identifiers, not just general common elements found on e-commerce stores. The Court should avoid speculating that the unique identifiers are a coincidence and that Defendants are merely acting similarly, but independently of each other. The Court must construe the complaint “in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, accepting as true all well-pleaded facts alleged, and drawing all possible inferences” in favor of the plaintiff. *Tamayo*, 526 F.3d at 1081.

the internet and the cover afforded by international borders – to violate [Plaintiffs’] trademarks with impunity.” *Id.* “[I]t is plausible that Defendants understand that their ability to profit through anonymous internet stores is enhanced as their numbers increase, even though they do not engage in direct communication or coordination.” *Id.* Defendants are alleged to be infringers, and “want to blend in to cause consumer confusion.” *Id.* at. 514. As a result, it is not possible to link all or clusters of seller aliases together using arbitrary commonalities. Likewise, Spin Master is not required to show and provide evidence that each of the Seller Aliases is commonly owned at the pleading stage. Such linking efforts are extremely cumbersome and time consuming and not required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 20 to join multiple Seller Aliases at the pleading stage, especially without adversarial presentation and the opportunity to conduct discovery.

### **III. THE MINORITY APPROACH IN THIS DISTRICT DOES NOT PERMIT JOINDER OF ANY DEFENDANTS**

As explained above, there is no controlling Seventh Circuit authority defining a single transaction or occurrence for purposes of joinder. Two Courts in this District have taken a narrower position than *Bose Corp.* (and twenty-four other Courts in this District) and define “transaction, occurrence or series of transactions and occurrences” to require linking unique information between Seller Aliases (e.g., email addresses, phone numbers, etc.). *See Estée Lauder Cosmetics Ltd. v. P’ships & Unincorporated Ass’ns Identified on Schedule A*, 334 F.R.D. 182, 184 (N.D. Ill. 2020) (Chang, J.) (“*Estée Lauder I*”); *Estée Lauder Cosmetics Ltd., et al. v. The Partnerships, et al.*, No. 20-cv-00845 (N.D. Ill. Jun. 22, 2020) (Lee, J.)<sup>3</sup> (Docket Entry No. 40) (“*Estée Lauder II*”) (together, the “Minority Approach Decisions”). This narrow approach does not permit joinder of *any defendants*. Rather, it requires that a plaintiff show that multiple e-

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<sup>3</sup> Judge Lee is now serving as a United States circuit judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

commerce store seller aliases are operated by the *same* individual or entity, *i.e.*, a single defendant. Moreover, the information required to meet such a stringent requirement is typically not available prior to court ordered discovery, and even if it was, could easily be circumvented by defendants using false or different information.

The Minority Approach Decisions rely on distinguishable cases, construe allegations in the light most favorable to defendants,<sup>4</sup> and undervalue certain considerations of judicial economy. For example, both cite the non-binding *Slep-Tone Entm't Corp. v. Roberto* case for the proposition that multiple defendants alleged to have infringed the same patent or trademark in a similar manner is not sufficient to establish joinder. 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 151923, at \*2 (N.D. Ill. Oct. 22, 2013). However, in *Slep-Tone Entm't Corp.*, the defendants were identifiable, distinct individuals and restaurants providing karaoke entertainment. *Id.* There were no allegations in *Slep-Tone Entm't Corp.* that the defendants were unknown and working in a similar manner and during the same time period as part of the same “occurrence” of mass harm, *i.e.*, the swarm of Defendants selling Unauthorized PAW Patrol Products attacking Plaintiffs’ federally registered trademarks at once. *See Bose Corp.*, 334 F.R.D. at 516. The Minority Approach Decisions also construed facts in the light most favorable to the defendants by downplaying other commonalties between seller aliases as merely coincidental. *See, e.g. Estée Lauder I*, 334 F.R.D. 188-89 (“[i]t is just as likely that each online retailer decided to avoid being shut down yet again by removing the trademarks”); *Estée Lauder II* at p. 9 (“defendants with nearly identical product descriptions may in fact share no ties, with each simply copying the same description from elsewhere”).

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<sup>4</sup> A court must construe the complaint “in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, accepting as true all well-pleaded facts alleged, and drawing all possible inferences” in favor of the plaintiff. *Tamayo v. Blagojevich*, 526 F.3d 1074, 1081 (7th Cir. 2008) (citing *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)).

Finally, recognizing that nearly all defendants settle or default in similar cases, the Minority Approach Decisions reason that “this Court must evaluate the evidence submitted in support of liability and, eventually, damages” which the Court reasoned undermines judicial economy. *Estée Lauder I*, 334 F.R.D. at 189. However, allegations in the complaint are accepted as true if a defendant defaults, so there would not be any evidence beyond plaintiff’s allegations to evaluate with respect to liability. *United States v. Di Mucci*, 879 F.2d 1488, 1497 (7th Cir. 1989). Regarding a damages award, such a concern is not applicable in this case because Spin Master will likely be seeking a statutory damages award pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c) and 17 U.S.C. § 504(c). *See, e.g., Chapter 4 Corp. v. Fopu Import and Export Co., Ltd. Store, et al.*, No. 20-cv-04736 (N.D. Ill. Oct. 27, 2020) (Docket No. 49). Both Minority Approach Decision Courts, like other Courts in this District, have formulated baseline statutory damages awards for *defaulting* defendants who do not appear or participate in the litigation.<sup>5</sup> There is no “ensuing discovery and variety of defenses” to evaluate when a defendant defaults. *Estée Lauder I*, 334 F.R.D. at 190. *See also, Estée Lauder II* at p. 7 (citing to statutory damages cases involving defendants that appeared and made an adversarial presentation).

*SanDisk LLC v. tinabeet, et al.*, No. 18-cv-08335 (N.D. Ill. Mar. 8, 2019) (Chang, J) is illustrative to several points raised above. In *SanDisk LLC*, the Court found that joinder of two defendants was proper only “because of the date/time stamp within minutes of each other and the almost identical (except 1 digit) return-address labels.” However, the two defendants in that case ended up not being related and one of the defendants operated another seller alias that was severed into a different case. Gaudio Dec. at ¶ 6. This resulted in two separate cases with the same parties

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<sup>5</sup> The Minority Approach Decision Courts have formulated such a statutory damages award in their over sixty cases. The vast majority of those awards were in the bottom 25% of the \$1,000 - \$2 million statutory damages range provided by 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c).

instead of a single case. In addition to this example, Spin Master’s counsel has encountered dozens of other situations where seller aliases lack narrow, specific identifiers, but are commonly owned by a single defendant. *Id.* at ¶ 7.

#### **IV. WELL-PLEADED ALLEGATIONS SATISFY FED. R. CIV. P. 20(A)(2)(B)**

Spin Master’s well-pleaded allegations also satisfy Fed. R. Civ. P. 20(a)(2)(B), which provides that joinder is proper if “any question of law or fact common to all defendants will arise in the action.” In this case, Defendants, without any authorization or license from Spin Master, have jointly and severally, knowingly and willfully used and continue to use Spin Master’s trademarks and/or copyrights in connection with the advertisement, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of Unauthorized PAW Patrol Products into the United States and Illinois over the Internet. [1] at ¶ 33. In addition, the methods Spin Master will use to investigate, uncover, and collect evidence about any infringing activity will be the same or similar for each Defendant. While each Defendant may later present different factual evidence to support individual legal defenses, prospective factual distinctions do not defeat the commonality in facts and legal claims that support joinder under Fed. R. Civ. P. 20(a)(2)(B) at this stage in the litigation. *See First Time Videos, LLC v. Does 1–500*, 276 F.R.D. 241, 251–52 (N.D. Ill. 2011) (Castillo, J.).

#### **V. JOINDER IS CONSISTENT WITH FAIRNESS, CONVENIENCE AND JUDICIAL ECONOMY**

Joinder at this stage also serves the important interests of convenience and judicial economy, leading to a just, speedy, and inexpensive resolution for Spin Master, Defendants, and this Court. Joinder does not create any unnecessary delay, nor does it prejudice any party. On the other hand, severance is likely to cause delays and prejudice to Plaintiffs and Defendants alike. Defendants may be required to defend identical, concurrent lawsuits if severed prematurely into separate cases (which is what happened in *SanDisk* above). Additionally, the Federal Rules of

Civil Procedure only apply to the extent that they “affect any party's substantial rights.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 61; *see also Coach, Inc. v. 1941 Coachoutletstore.com*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 1311, at \*12 (E.D. Va. Jan. 5, 2012). Spin Master anticipates that Defendants will be individually subject to default, and “there is no prejudice to any defaulting defendant, whose liability may be established upon default irrespective of the presence of any other defendant.” *Id.*; *See Nirvana, L.L.C. v. The Partnerships and Unincorporated Associations Identified on Schedule A*, NDIL 1:22-cv-06333 (Dec. 13, 2022) (unpublished) (Docket No. 22) (“The Court finds that joinder of the ‘Schedule A’ Defendants is proper at this preliminary stage. Fed. R. Civ. P. 20(a)(2)(A). The Court notes that no Defendants are prejudiced by permitting joinder at this juncture. *See Bose Corp. v. Partnerships & Unincorporated Associations Identified on Schedule "A"*, 334 F.R.D. 511, 517 (N.D. Ill. 2020). To the extent any defendant appears and objects to joinder, the Court will revisit the issue and is free to sever certain defendants from the case under Rule 21 at that time.”).

The resources of the Court, other judges in this District, and other Districts will be substantially taxed if Spin Master’s claims against Defendants are severed into multiple separate lawsuits. “Requiring the filing of separate complaints could flood the courts with thousands of additional single defendant Lanham Act cases, with no difference in resolution of nearly every case in a practical sense. The only thing that will inevitably occur is the slowdown of adjudications of other lawsuits, or the decrease of filings of cases which on their face have alleged plausible violations of the Lanham Act.” *Bose Corp.*, 334 F.R.D. at 517, n.6. *SanDisk* illustrates the inefficiencies identified in *Bose Corp.* that result from narrow approaches to joinder. Importantly, such impediments would also reduce the ability of Spin Master and other brand owners to effectively protect their intellectual property rights and consumers in a cost-effective manner. This is especially true in the context of online counterfeiting. Online counterfeiting is a rampant and

widespread issue for brand owners because, in recent years, marketplace platforms have emphasized opening and marketing their services to sellers located in China<sup>6</sup> seeking to sell directly to U.S. consumers. Gaudio Dec. at ¶ 8. In the 2021 fiscal year alone, U.S. government seizures of goods with intellectual property rights (IPR) violations totaled over \$3.3 billion, and China and Hong Kong together accounted for more than 51 percent of all seizures. *Id.* at ¶ 10. Cases like the present case are one of the few effective mechanisms for stopping and deterring online counterfeiting.

In sum, Spin Master’s well-pleaded allegations establish that the named Seller Aliases are participating in the same unlawful occurrence or series of occurrences and that joinder is proper. Spin Master (as well as other brand owners) would be severely prejudiced if it were required to file separate lawsuits simply because Defendants registered a particular e-commerce store using a different Seller Alias. *Shambour v. Carver County*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 110267, at \*17 (D. Minn. Aug. 11, 2014) (“In the matter at hand, joinder is proper because the alleged acts similarly support a larger allegation of a systemic problem and the Court is persuaded that keeping Shambour’s claims together is not only permissible but preferable.”).

### **CONCLUSION**

For the reasons set forth above, joinder of Defendants is proper. This approach is also consistent with other courts and comports with the strongly encouraged policy of entertaining the broadest possible scope of action consistent with fairness to the parties.

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<sup>6</sup> The leader of Alibaba’s Anti-Counterfeiting Special Task Force noted that “[a]fter we clean up online shops selling counterfeits, the counterfeiters usually change their identities and places of dispatch, using more covert means to continue selling online … Most counterfeiting dens are hidden and well-organized. For example, we encountered a village producing counterfeits. The villagers installed cameras everywhere and when they saw outsiders entering, they became vigilant and even threatened us.” Gaudio Dec. at ¶ 9.

Dated this 13th day of January 2023.

Respectfully submitted,

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